The Great Church Parade Never More Brilliant or Under Sanater Skies Than Testerday A Pageont of All that is Newest in Fashious for Men and Women. The milliners did not tell fruitlessly, in the

brief season of sackcloth and sakes, for the greet beings who gave up their chocolates and caramels in attestation of their faith, and may be to save money for their, spring bonnets. If the sun itself had been in the millinery bustness it couldn't have created a day much more esplendent or more satisfactory to the wearers of fine and radiant things.

Early risers knew by the orchestra of sparrows chirruping the overture of the day's gorgeous show that there was fair weather without. The heart of feminine New York beat emitingly as it glanced up into the pellucid sky and reflected that the days of "trying on" and drting" had not been wasted.

There was nothing to mar the prospect save brick breeze from the northwest, in which there lingered a relic of the Arctic breath of roystering March. But as the sun got higher the red and silver pencile of the town's therneters tried hard to write "temperate" on the black-barred tablets, and girls with particularly pretty dress waists decided that they really would feel quite comfortable without wraps, There were other girls that didn't feel that way; perhaps that was because their wraps were finer than their waists, or, as some mean-spirited sis ters might have said, their waists were not as fine as their wraps. Even on Easter Sunday ungentle thoughts may lodge in pretty heads under bright bonnets.

ometimes Mr. Dunn is a prophet. He was on Saturday, when he told, without the use of the potential mood, that yesterday was going to be just what it turned out to be. The air was almost crystalline in its clearness Island loomed up so vividly that it looked within half its real distance, and Liberty appeared to be about to walk over to the Battery, and, may march up Fifth avenue, to show her bonnet to the other Yankee girls. The flags floating from shipping, permeated by the sunshine, were in the flawless air the aspect of brand new bunting. Gilt Diana on the Madison Square Garden tower, with her arrow siming to windward, looked so glittering that she might have been mistaken for a finely-moulded incarnation of several bushels of sunshine. She doesn't rear a bonnet, nor anything else that is in fash ion now, and she modestly stayed on her perch. Every avenue was a vista whose length was determined only by a rise in the ground.

Nature seemed to have repented of her recent chariness in bestowing good days on this neighborhood and to have rolled several fine days into one. The sudden revivification of the grass in parks and plots under the necromancy of the sun helped along the vernal rejoicing.

Other things beside the grass underwent a revival. Chief among them was the pristine cus tom of parading the Fifth avenue. The glory of the day may have had much to do with bringing out the multitude. The tonic nectar of the air and sunshine enticed even invalids to the bright sides of the streets. There were folks from Brooklyn, Jersey City, and many suburban places who came to see the show. Some came in country rigs-including a few buckboards-and they drove, flanked, followed, or preceded by the shining equipages of the rich and the fashio able, up and down the avenue, gazing with manifest wonderment on the panoramic spec-

There has never been an Easter parade to match yesterday's since parades came into vogue. The fashionable element was conspicuous in it, and the overdressed element was not. Of course, the nice folks will tell their friends all about it to-day, and doubtless will remark, in an incidental way, that they happened to be strolling home from church when they were somewhat surprised to find themselves in a veritable crush-a gentle, thoroughly respectable, decorous kind of a crush-on Fifth avenue. Naturally they took in the show, of which they never for a moment-oh, no, dear boy !- imagined that they would form a part. To one who mingled with the throng without fear of attracting attention and overheard much that was said, it appeared as if every couple beloing to make the procession had come out especially to see all the other couples. There were a few bonnets that were antique and a few that might have looked more becoming on dusky Thompson street belies, but most of them were trimmed with taste, if without art. Nearly every woman had a corsage bouquet. The favorite flower was the violet, and they trembled from hundreds of bosome The men usually wore boutonnières of small

hade or flowers Such colors as there were! Lavender, canary, omplexions and dresses, and woven and twisted and tied in ways incomprehensible to the masculine mind. To persons looking down from the windows of clubs, hotels, and residences the scene might have suggested a tropical garden adrift.

The human tide was at the flood just after the churches opened their doors to let the crowded congregations out. That was past noon, when the sun streaming up the avenue was trying to distribute its effulgence equally on both sidewalks. The west sidewalk, being sheltered from the breeze, and having absorbed the sun's rays for several hours of the morning, was selected by most of the promenadors. Below Thirty-fourth street there was no remarkable turnout. Above that point the real show began. It brought hundreds to the windows of all the hotel lobbles and clubs along the route. Some esidents decorated their window sills with flowers, much in the same manner as they night fling out the Stars and Stripes to cheer the procession on Decoration day. The magnetsm of a riot and the magnetism of a barade such as thousands in this neighborhood saw yesterday are probably about equal. Every side street poured into the avenue a certain proportion of curious persons who had come out with the definite idea of seeing the parade-rather than being in it. That is about the same feeling that animates a man who may later find the militia shooting in his direction.

There was no shooting, except the shooting of slances, at yesterday's passing show, but there was some crowding. Most of it occurred on the west side of the avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets. Stretching several blocks to the north and south of Forty-eighth street, the procession moved languorously, because it couldn't move otherwise without having previously rehearsed the look step. No-body trad on anybody's heels, as that would have been exceedingly bad form, but there were many narrow misses. For half an hour at least the time of the paraders soing both north and south, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, was from eight to ten minutes. Some of the impatient ones, probably pleblans, broke from the crowd and took to the street near the curbstone. Whenever a carriage or cab crossed the avenue at Forty-eighth or Forty-ninth streets the lines stopped abruptly, but did not mark time. The crowd became so uncomfortable at many places slong the double lines on the west sidewalk that there were frequent rushes of gayly bouncted women and well dressed men for the other side of the street. They didn't choose the ordering-mat scurried over, anywhere at all, to get a blace where they could walk naturally. The east sidewalk also became somewhat clogged, especially after the doors of the Cathedral swang open, but it was all the afternoon a better place of observation for those who were out-like the rest of them—merely to see things. A funeral passing down town gave a momentary touch of sombreness to the vehicular rear of the show, which consisted chiefly of private carriages and hansoms. There were men about town in some of the hansoms and interest in the parader. The men in the hotel lobites and clubs also stared frankly from the windows.

Many persons, unaffrighted by the prospect of test stares from the paraders, mounted the There was no shooting, except the shooting of glances, at yesterday's passing show, but there

y persons, unaffrighted by the prospect of tares from the paraders, mounted the of residences and churches and looked on title as much interest as they might have ested if the Barnum show were passing, as especially true of the crowd that stood acres of the Divine Paternity, ther on the parameter of the conditions of the condition of the condit e beauty and fashion were having fun as the Fifth avenue concourse, east side hats might be called some-om a decorator's point of view, but is under them never know it, and py. That was probably the condi-buty, with or without a new hat, de processions. BASTER IN THE CHURCHES.

The feast of the resurrection of Christ wa celebrated with unusual splender of music and ceremonial at St. Patrick's Cathedral resterday. There were low masses at 6, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock in the morning, and at 11 o'clock pontifical high mass was celebrated. Long before the latter hour a crowd swarmed about the entrances on Fifth avenue and on Fiftieth street, and when the orchestra sounded the prelude of Thoms there was standing room nowhere in the vast edifice. Fully 5,000 persons were turned away because there was no room for them, and throughout the long services a crowd which blocked the east side of Fifth avenue stood about and waited for a chance to see at least a part of the beautiful ceremony.

The decorations of the high altar consisted entirely of Easter liltes, of which there were about 3,000. Hundreds of candles blazed about the sanctuary and the effect was exquisite. Archbishop Corrigan, the celebrant, occupled the throne on the gospel side of the altar, and with him as deacons of honor were the Rev. Father J. H. McMahon and the Rev. Father W. J. R. Daly. The assistant priest was the Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, paster of the cathedral. The Rev. Father Thomas Phy lan was the deacon, and the Rev. Father J.

the cathedral. The Rev. Father Thomas Phelan was the deacon, and the Rev. Father J. Breghney the sub-deacon of the mass. The Rev. Father Thomas Murphy acted as sub-deacon of the cross, and the masters of ceremonies were the Rev. Father Henry T. Newey and the Rev. Father James Connolly, secretary to Archbishop Corrigan. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father James Casey, S. J.

The music was rendered by the cathedral quartet, assisted by a chorus of 100 voices, and accompanied by the organ and an orchestra. They sang with magnificent effect Poniatowski's grand mass in F major, arranged for the first time with orchestral accompaniem. At the offertory Miss Hike and the chorus rendered Cherubinis' "Laudate Domlnum." The chancel choir sang the responses. For nearly two hours after the mass there was a crush in the cathedral. Promenaders from Fifth avenue swarmed in and crowded about the altar in admiration of the simple magnificence of the floral decorations.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon solemn pontifical vespers were sang. The choir sang the "Dixit Dominus" of Rossi, the "recordian Praims, the "Magnificat" of Miliard, St. Saens's "Regina Cell," and the "Tantum Ergo" of Wilcox. The church was crowded.

Elaborate Easter services were also held at all the other Roman Catholic churches in the city, and at the Protestant Episcopal and Reformed Episcopal churches.

At Grace Church the decorations were extremely beautiful. Over the altar there was a large cross of white flowers. The baptismal font was filled with flowers, and there were decorations about the altar and in other parts of the edifice. The choir was enlarged for the occasion. For the service at 11 o'clock the church was see crowded that many were unable to obtain admission. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, rectur of the church. There were services also at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 in the evening. At Old Trinity Church the floral display and decorations were not as elaborate as they have been on some former occasions. The mus

EASTER IN THEIR NEW HOME. Opening of the New Bushwick Avenue Con-

gregational Church. The members of the Bushwick Avenue Congregational Church took possession of their new edifice, at Bushwick avenue and Cornelia street, Brooklyn, vesterday. The building has a frontage on Bushwick avenue of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet. The site was the gift of the late Adrian M. Suydam. A brick chapel which stood on Cornelia street was built at his expense. The chapel was demolished in last July so that the new church building could be erected. Besides the land, Mr. Suydam promised to give \$15,000 toward the erection of the new church if the congregation contributed a similar amount. The congregation subscribed \$5,000, while sister churches gave a similar amount and the Congregational Church Building Society donated \$5,000. After Mr. Suydam's death it was

\$5,000. After Mr. Suydam's death it was learned that he had bequeathed \$10,000 more to the church.

The new church has a seating capacity of 750, and the Sunday school, which is separated from the main auditorium by folding doors, seats 350. Provision has also been made for adding galleries. The structure is of washed brick, with terra cotta trimmings, and has two entrances on Bushwick avenue. The interior is of oak. In the basement are accommodations for the boys' brigade.

An elaborate musical programme was ar-

for the boys' brigade.

An elaborate musical programme was arranged for the services yesterday. The pulpit was decked with flowers, paims, and ferns, and there was a lengthy address by the Rev. C. W. King, the pastor. The Sunday school children had special exercises in the afternoon.

EGG ROLLING AT WASHINGTON.

The Children to Have Their Sport on the

White House Grounds as Usual. WASHINGTON, Apri 4 .- Easter Monday is Children's Day at the national capital, and the little folks have been flooding the Weather Bureau with petitions for bright, warm sunbeen the practice of the President of the United States, through the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, to invite the little boys and girls of Washington city to spend Easter Monday in the south grounds of the Executive Mansion. In years gone by West Capitol Park was the scene of the Easter Monfestivities and egg-rolling festival. When the white marble terrace which so ornaments the west front of the Capitol was commenced egg rolling there stopped, and President Grant. rather than have the little people deprived of their Easter Monday outing, invited them to bring their eggs and luncheon and spend the day on the lawn south of the White House.

At the last session of Congress, an item was inserted in one of the annual appropriation bills, at the instance of Senator Gorman of Maryland, providing for a children's play ground. After the bill became a law it was thought that the establishment of the new playground would bar the little folks out of the President's grounds. No effort has been made, however, to carry out the provisions of the law, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, who was not favorable to the use of the ellipse between the White House and the monument as a playground, has taken no steps to carry out the intention of the act, on the plea that not enough money

has taken no steps to carry out the intention of the act, on the plea that not enough money was appropriated to properly police and protect the playground.

The children like this, for they feared that if the law went into effect before Easter they would be robbed of the choicest froile of the year, egg-rolling in the White House grounds on Easter Monday. They have stoutly declared that they would rather keep off the grass of all the parks in Washington throughout the year than forego the enloyment of the Presidential hospitality on that one day. Their anxious hearts were set at rest on Thursday, when an afternoon paper announced that Col. Wilson had applied to the Chief of Police for several extra guards for the White House on Easter Monday to see that the children were not molested or inconvenienced in the progress of their annual outing.

This egg-rolling festival is a distinctive feature of Washington life, as characteristic as the Mardi Gras of New Jersey. For weeks beforehand the little ones of the capital are busy collecting a store of eggs, which are boiled and dyed or otherwise decorated.

On one occasion the attention of Gen. Grant, then President, was called to the fact that the trampling of the little feet and the little of Easter Monday's froile was not good for the grass of the south lawn.

"Pools, pooh," was the answer of the gentle-hearted warrior: "what is a little grass in comparison with all this sport? Let the children play; there will be grass and to spare when we and they are sone."

Easter Services by the Methodist Conference.

Special Easter services were held yesterday by the conference of Methodist minis-ters now in session in this city. In the morning a sermon was preached to the members of the conference by the Rev. William F. bers of the conference by the Rev. William F. Watkinson, D. D., of London. In the afternoon on ordination service was conducted by Bishop William X. Ninde in the Central Metropolitan Temple at Seventh sevenue and Fourteenth street. A sermon was preached by Prof. George K. Morris of the Boston University School of Theology. Afterward the deacons and elders ranged themselves before the altar. Bishop Ninde read the ritual and administered the regular ordination yows.

The Rev. Dr. Haldsman Called to Boston. Boston, April 5. - At a meeting of the Clarendon Street Baptist Church this afternoon a unantmous vote was made to extend a pastorate call to the Rev. I. N. Haldeman, D. D., of the First Baptist Church of New York city to fill its pul-

to the duties imposed by iaw, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not belonging to citizens of the United States, and providing further that any and all clauses in existing treatles in contravention to the above provision, and all acts of Congress contrary thereto, shall be, from the passage of act, abrogated and repealed, the act to take effect fifteen months after its passage. This bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce, but

no report upon it has yet been made. There is another and more effective method still of striking at the English corporations, which Senator Elkins has not yet presented to Congress, as he desires first to ascertain if the executive officers of the Government cannot be persuaded to put it into force. This is the position, so often suggested, of depriving the Canadian railroad of the privilege of transporting merchandise in bond from points in Canada through the United States into Canadian ter-Mr. Elkins will soon call this subject to the attention of Secretary Carlisle, with the hops of inducing him to issue a Treasury regu-lation that will cut off the bonded privilege of Canadian railroads and make it necessary for them to share their transcontinental business with the railroads of the United States. If the Administration will not move in the matter, Senator Elkins proposes to introduce a bill in Congress on the subject, and will persistently and vigorously urge its passage.

Mr. Elkins made a speech in the Senate on

Thursday last on the question of subsidizing the Oceanic Steamship Company (American), in which he set forth his views upon the question of the constant menace which the Canadian Pacific Railroad presents to the commercial prosperity of the United States, and intends in the near future to more fully explain his views to the Senate and public. He hopes, moreover, to make the question of the curtailment of the privileges of Canadian railroads in this country one to be discussed in the coming political campaign, and to that end he will offer as a plank of the Republican party's platform to be adopted at the St. Louis Convention a declaration on the subject of placing a discriminating duty upon the merchandise of foreign-owned vessels, and in favor of withdrawing the bonded privilege to Canadian railroads. He is confident that the Republican party will as cept his suggestions on the subject, as, indeed, the platform of the Massachusetts Republican Convention has already done in expressing a desire for the restoration of the discriminating duties that were in effect in the days of Washington and Jefferson.

In his speech in the Senate last Thursday Senator Elkins favored the proposed increase of subsidies to the Oceanic steamship line, although in doing so he expressed the opinion that no American company would be able to sustain itself by subsidies, as the English Government always has and always will be willing to subsidize its steamship lines much more liberally than the United States is willing to do. He presented figures to the Senate to show the truth of this assertion, which were generally accepted by the senate as correct. As to the Canadian Pacific governments. The United States, Elkins said, is threatened by still another British line, which is to be built through Mexico, connecting the Guif of Mexico with the Pa-cific Ocean, and he thinks it high time for the United States to step in and protect its own interests. He said that the Canadian Pacific Railroad is the greatest commercial enemy of the United States, that it violates our inter-State commercial we with complacence, cuts rates, and takes

protect its own interests. He said that the Canadian Pacific Raliroad is the greatest commercial enemy of the United States, that it violates our inter-State commerce law with complacence, cuts rates, and takes freights from our Pacific raliroads. It hauls freight more cheaply, he said, from St. Louis and other interior points in the country, by way of Canada to Oregon and San Francisco, than the Pacific roads can do, and he charged that the agents of the Canadian Pacific roads are now about the Capitol making cut rates to Halifax, Vancouver, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, and working against any sid being given to American steamship lines. All this should be stopped, Senator Elkins thinks, and his method for stopping it is set forth in the following extract from his speech in the Senate:

"This cutting of rates, this violation of our trade, should be stopped, and we can do it; we have to do is simply to discontinue the bonding privilege, under which they carry goods in bond, starting from Vancouver, to Europe and points in the United States. I would suggest that westop every car and break every consular seal at our frontiers beyond Chicago and the Sao. This would throw the trade from Asia to San Francisco and pass it over the Pacific Railroad lines. It would break up in part or largely the violation of the Inter-State Commerce law and stop the giving of rebates and the cutting of rates.

"It is claimed that this bonding privilege, under which the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company is able to live and do business, is authorized under the twenty-ninth article of the treaty of Washington, which was entered line and ratified in 1871. At that time, and its construction took place long afterward. Under a fair construction of the treaty the Canadian Pacific heaver had been dreamed of at that time, and its construction of the Inter-State Commerce act.

"To oppose this active, open, and oppressive hostility to American taking of our trade, and the violation of the Inter-State Commerce act.

"To oppose this active, open, and o

been kept in our own country, and would have been if we had extended the proper protection to American shipping.

"From 1848 to 1891 Great Britain paid in the way of ambsidied and mail pay to her steamers \$157,027,789, while the United States paid in the way of mail payments and help only \$25,546,330; that is to say, \$8 to our \$1 to support her shipping. We cannot cope with England by subsidies at this late day. She is too strongly entrenched and established on the seas. It would take fifty years, if we should match our Treasury against England's, to even catch up or be on an equal footing with her in shipping and as a maritime power.

"Mr. Chamberlain in his speech of March 25 before the Canada Club in London said: The greatest interest the imperial trade. The former must be reached through the latter. Why cannot we learn a lesson from these utterances? This is the policy of England, and this has made her the mintress of the sea, controlling the commerce of the world. If we were to adopt such a pelley and protect our own interests, then we would be a great maritime and a naval power, the squal of England, our flag known and respected all over the world."

Senator Elkins also called attention to the fact that after seventy years of abandonment of protection to American shipping, the result

THE ENEMY ON OUR BORDER

BENATOR ELEINS'S ATTACE ON THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

He Says It Threatens Our Commercial

Frosperity and Cripples the Hestness of
American Estivosas—He Proposes to
Lesses its Power by Act of Congress,
Washington, April 6.—As indicated in previous despatches, Senator Eikins has commenced a determined attack upon the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and he proposes to portation facilities now enjoyed in this country, to the detriment and loss of American railroads.

For several years Mr. Eikins has been making a profound study of the railroad question in this country, and has travelled over all the territory of the great trunk lines, examining for himself the question that he will bring before Congress and the executive departments. The Canadian Pacific Railroad, he says, is the corporation most directly responsible for the cripporation material and he believes that radical means should be adopted for fighting it and lessening its power for doing harm to the commerce of the United States.

As a first step toward accomplishing this result Mr. Eikins introduced a bill in the Senator in March 5 last providing that "a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by jaw, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, warea, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels and the server and the commerce of the United States had long duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by jaw, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, warea, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels and

NEW BANKRUPTCY BILL

The Severe Features of the Old Torrey Bill Are Eilminated.

Washington, April 5.- The new Bankruptey bill which will be reported to the House at an early day, it is said by a member of the House Judiciary Committee now engaged in completing the measure, has already been stripped of the severe features of the old Tor rey bill. It will be a compromise between those who demand a law for voluntary bankruptcy only and those who demand the invol untary feature.

Involuntary bankruptcy may be forced only when a debtor (1) abscords or conceals him-self for four months with intent to defraud; or (2) has failed, if his property is levied on for \$500 or more, he being insolvent, to release the property; or (3) makes a transfer of some of his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors and not regained the same within ten days; or (4) made an assignment; or (5) while insolvent permitted a preference operating for ten days; or (6) permitted a fraudulent judgment; or (7) has for ten days secreted his property with intent to defraud; or (8) suffered executions for \$500 to be returned "No property found," or (9) while insolvent has suspended and has not resumed for thirty days, and until a petition is filed, the payment of his commercial paper for \$500 or more.

There seems to be nothing to fear from oppression of creditors in these provisions. Fraud or attempts at fraudulent preferences or suspension of payments for thirty days while actually insolvent seems to be the only causes for which a man may be forced into bank-ruptcy. ten days: or (4) made an assignment; or (5) while

ptcy.
Discharges will be good (1) except for tax
bits, (2) debts negligently left unscheduled,
liebts created by fraud or wrong, (4) fidu-\$1,500 per annum.

A careful effort has been made to prevent the abuses so much complained of under the law of 1867 of excessive expenses and fees of officers.

law of 1867 of excessive expenses and area of officers.

A radical change from the old law is made in this: The tritle to the property of the bankrupt does not pass from him until actual adjudications. Under the law of 1867 the property passed on the filing of a petition in involuntary bankruptcy.

"Insolvent" means a condition wherein a deotor's property at a fair valuation is insufficient for the payment of his debts.

NO DANGER IN TWO-STORY TURRETS. Guns Can Be Fired in the Top One Without Injury to the Gunners Below.

WASHINGTON, April 5. The Navy Departnent has recently conducted an experiment at the Indian Head proving station with a dummy turret, which has demonstrated that eight inch rifles can be fired in turrets almost immediately above the thirteen-inch guns without any serious inconvenience to those below. The results obtained are considered as highly fa vorable to the new method of installing ordnance, and will probably lead to the new bat tle ships provided by Congress being mounted with batterles similar to those authorized for

the Kearsarge and Kentucky.

Yesterday the ordnance officers of the Navy Senate as correct. As to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, Mr. Elkins said that it is maintained simply as a link of the great scheme of vessel and railroad lines with which England proposes to encircle the globe. It is a railroad and shipping enterprise, he said, which threatens the commercial prosperity of the United States, the greatest ever formed on sea and land, and backed by the treasuries of two governments. The United States, Senator proving station, went into the hole imme-liately under the gun and awaited the effect of diately under the gun and awaited the effect of the terrific discharge above. The gun went off, and the Lieutenant came out and reported that except a little jarring to his ear drums he had felt no disagrecable results. It was the had felt no disagrecable results. It was the determined to try a still heavier charge, and a young officer was sent below to report his ex-perience. He, too, came-out and showed no ill-effect. The gun was then charged with a full regulation amount of powder and shell, and a third officer was put in the hole to see if he could stand the racket. Very little more inconvenience was experienced by him than by Lieut. Mason, and it was decided that there was no reason why turrets should not be mounted in as many stories as ne lessary, so far as the objections to the effects of the blasts on the men working the lower guns was concerned. lower guns was concerned.

MORE VIEWS ON RECIPROCITY.

The Milling Trade Belleves in It-So Boes the New York Board of Trade, WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The Committee on Ways and Means has received further responses to their circulars sent out some time ago to prominent manufacturers and business men

asking their views on reciprocity. The milling trade, with one accord, and from all parts of the country, ask that something should be done for their immediate relief, either by restoration of the reciprocity provisions in regard to flour or the passage of House bill 3,212, or a measure of like character.

Replies from agricultural implement manufacturers are generally to the effect that as a rule the tariff in South America is light and its removal would produce little result.

The Chamber of Commerce of Galveston express the opinion that all commercial relations with foreign countries should be based upon reciprocity. and especially those with American republics.

The Board of Trade and Transportation, New The Board of Trans and Transportation, New York, say that the principle of reciprocity should be recognized in our diplomacy, our con-sular service to be controlled by civil service rules and be adequately compensated, and our carrying trade be fostered as far as possible by liberal pay for the carriage of mails on the ocean

liberal pay for the carriage of mails on the ocean as well as on land.

Carleton & Mofflit, exporters, New York, assert that if Congress would give manufacturers free raw materials, and then let them alone to work out their own salvation, they would be perfectly capable of competing with all the world in exports. All they ask of chargress is to do as little legislation for the "benefit" of business as possible.

Boiton, Bliss & Dallett, general merchants, New York, say that, as for as they can learn the only advantage the United States gained by the reciprocity treaties was from the provision admitting free sugar. They therefore suggest that if the principle is applied to future tariff legislation, it be restricted to sugar.

New Chief of the Naval Intelligence Office WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Secretary Herbert has detailed Lieutenant-Commander Richard Wainwright as Chief of the Naval Intelligence Office to fill the vacancy created by the detach-Office to fill the vacancy created by the detachment of Lieutenant-Commander Frederick singer for duty as executive officer of the new monitor Terror. Mr. Wainwright has been the assistant to the Hydrographer of the Navy for the last year, and the appointment is generally commended by naval officers. The Naval Intelligence Office is one of much importance to the service, as through it all reports of foreign naval attachée of progress made abroad in naval development are received.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. WARON HOOKER'S DIVISION

EFFORTS TO CLEAR OUT WASHING. TON'S TENDERLOIN DISTRICT.

The Women's League Started the Crusade and the Police Are Carrying It On-Com-plaints from Other Parts of the City in Which the Outcasts Have Settled,

WASHINGTON, April 5.- The municipal au-

thorities of Washington, yielding to the appeals of the Women's Purity League, have commenced a systematic effort to eliminate from the map of the city that unsavory locality known as "Hooker's Division." This is the territory immediately south of Pennsylvania avenue and extending from Fifteenth street, near the Treasury, for almost a mile to the borders of the Capitol grounds. It has long been a favorite plan of many Congressmen to have all he buildings on this strip of land removed and make it a part of the beautiful park system that extends from the Capitol to the Washington Monument, broken only in one place by the crossing of the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Until the league of women was formed, however, nothing was accomplished toward removing the objectionable buildings in this part of the city, and it is probable that the dream of making a park of what is now an eyesore to the city will never be realized, as the new buildings that are being erected, including the new Post Office, now approaching compltion, will make it impossible to ever deprive this locality of its character as a business section, But the authorities have begun the work of driving out the barrooms and the houses of ill repute, and the city of Washington is now in the throes of a moral crusade such as it has never known in its history, and which, while it may be a blessing to that part of the city infected by the undesirable portion of its inhabitants, may have a bad effect upon other sections.

"Hooker's Division" first got its nameduring the war, when the soldiers of Hooker's army were camping in and about the city and made the dives and brothels of the southern portion of the town so popular that it received a character of its own, which it has since maintained. Ever since war times "Hooker's Division" has been the home of practically all of the profesional women of the town, and following in their rain came the all-night restaurants and sa-oons, upon which the women's reform clubs

train came the all-night restaurants and saloons, upon which the women's reform clubs have long waged war.

It has always been the policy of the police authorities to keep this half of the Washington world by themselves, but the demand of the reformers that the plague spot be rooted out and its inhabitants driven forth from it has proved too strong to be resisted, and for the past month the city has been treated to the speciacle of the most notorious women of the capital being tried in the police court on charges of keeping unlicensed houses. The climax of the trials was reached last week, when the mistress of the house that for thirty years has been the most preminent and attractive of its kind in Washington was sent to jail in a state of physical collapse, brought about by the excitement of the police court trial. To-day large wagons were removing from this famous house, which has long been one of the sights of the capital situated as it is within less than a stone's throw of Pennsylvania avenue, the costly furniture and other belongings, and all through the neithborhood of "The Division" like scenes were being enacted. Liquor licenses have been denied to the keepers of saloons all through the locality, and they too are moving out, leaving the scenes that can be profitable to them no more.

The question that now confronts the com-

locality, and they too are moving out, leaving the scenes that can be profitable to them no more.

The question that now confronts the community of Washington is what is to become of all these outcasts, and the answer is being heard in the complaints of householders in all parts of the city that the women and the men who have been driven from "The Division" are settling among them and making themselves undesirable neighbors. The crusade that has ended in the heavy hand of the law being placed upon these offenders began with visits to the houses by the members of the Women's League, who sang and prayed with the immates and secured from them promises to lead holy lives hereafter. The good women perhaps did not count upon the opposition that would be aroused upon the part of those among whom the outcasts would seek homes, and sid not measure the difficulty that is being encountered by them in securing houses in which to live. Already complaints have been made by the owners of real estate that these women have unined the rental value of whole rows and blocks of houses by locating among them, and one of the first real estate owners to turn his hand against the women driven from their homes is one who is closely identified with all moral reform movements in the District. What to do with the women and the men whom the courts of law have made outcasts in the community is a serious question about which all Washington is talking.

BANSEMER LED A DOUBLE LIFE. The Dishonest Church Treasurer Arrested in Chicago.

Herman Bansemer, a master painter of 322 East Eightieth street, who disappeared on March after swindling a number of persons and a hurch out of a good deal of money, was arrested in Chicago on Saturday at the request of the Detective Bureau of this city. Bansemer was the Treasurer of the German Lutheran Church at Eighty-fourth street and First avenue, and stole \$155 of the church funds. He was a respected member of the church until it was disovered that he was leading a double life. While he was living modestly with his wife and three children in a Harlem flat, he was also supporting another woman in the Hotel Minot, at 126th street and Eighth avenue, in as luxurious style as the botel afforded.

His business was not very remunerative, and in order to keep up his dual life he got to forging checks and obtaining money in various other ways, presuming upon his reputation to carry him through. He induced Louis Reiss, a dealer in painters' supplies at 1.540 Third avenue, to extend his credit for \$1.228 worth of materials, and on Nov. 16 got him to advance \$450 on a promissory note purporting to be signed by John Harry of 169th street and Boston avenue.

Salo on a promissory note purporting to be signed by John Barry of 169th street and Boston avenue.

Reiss disposed of the note to the Atlantic White Lead Company of 287 Pearl street, and in time it was discovered that the note was worthless as Earry's signature was a forgery. When Reiss scarched for Hansemer he discovered that the forger had sent his wife to Europe and left for parts unknown himself. Then it was tearned that H. Schmock, a huilder of Prospect avenue, had a worthless \$300 note which Bansemer had passed on him. William C. Kochler, druggist of Eighty-third street and First avenue, and J. W. Bollgner, who owns two tenoments at 322 and 324 East Eightleth street, were also victimized by Bansemer. He collected this rents for Bolkener's tenements, amounting to \$230, and gave him a worthless check on the Nineteenth Ward Hank.

Mr. Kuchler also got a worthless check for a similar amount. Bansemer's sporting life led him into a saloon at Ninety-sixth street and First avenue, where he played pinochle for \$100 a game. As he paid his losses in worthless checks on the same bank, he did not lose anything.

Saveral days ago Bansemer attempted to start in business in Chicago and tried to open an account with two business houses there, It was through them that the police learned of his whereabouts. On being arrested Bansemer consented to come to this city without a requisition, and Detective Foye was sent to Chicago last night to fetch him back.

Flames in Bayonne.

Fire, which is supposed to have originated from a defective flue, destroyed early yesterday morning the handsome house at the corner of Avenue A and West Twenty-eighth street, Bay-onne, owned and occupied by Frederick B Rieling of the New York Cistom House. The inmates were aroused barely in time to escape with a few wraps over their night clothes. Neighbors sheltered the ousted family.

The Weather. Clear weather prevailed over the country gen erally yesterday. There was no storm in sight anywhere. The bigh winds decreased in force.

ow freezing point, but it warmed up In this city it was an ideal day and far pleasanted than the average Easter. The day was bright and clear; highest official temperature 40°, lowest 80°; average humidity, 52 per cent.; wind northwest, terage velocity 18 miles an hour; barome rected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 80.17, at 8 P. M. 30.22.

the morning the temperature was slightly be

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Suz build ing, recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

3 A M 5 18 8 30 F M 622 6 A M 5 18 18 F M 632 10 A M 45 41 12 Midnight 41 Average on April 5, 1895 WARRINGTON PORECAST FOR MONDAY.

For New England, fair, but with increasing cloudsness; warmer in Massachusetts, thode Island and Connecticut; westerly winds. For Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, generally fair and sourmer; westerly music, becoming curvable. For the District of Coumbia, Maryland, and Vir-ginia, fair, but cloudy a portion of the day; warmer;

For western New York, partly cloudy weather; warmer: light to from westerly winds. For western Pennsylvania, generally fair; light

Spring Opening

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BROADWAY, 18TH AND 19TH STS.

THIS WEEK IN THE LEGISLATURE.

A Bill to Compel Waring to Wear a White Duck Suit-Other Measures of Interest, ALBANY, April 5 .- Four weeks remain of the present session of the Legislature. Although the Assembly has adopted a resolution to adfourn sine die on April 23, the leaders of the majority in the Senate say that final adjournment will not be accomplished until a week later. Each House is well up in its work, and the committees have about finished with the more important hearings on pending legislation. Nearly all of the bills remaining unvoted upon are local, and many members, especially the new ones, are adverse to adjourning until their bills reach the Governor.

The work of the week in the Senate will be gin on Monday night, when Senator Grady's bill requiring heads of municipal departments to wear during office hours uniforms like those of their subordinates will be the special order immediately after the reading of the journal. This bill if passed will compel Street Commis-sioner Waring of New York city to don a white duck suit like those worn by the men of the street cleaning gangs. Senator Grady will make fifteen-minute speech on the bill, which he hopes to have advanced to third reading.

Senator Ellsworth's bill requiring railroads to carry bicycles as baggage has been advanced to that only one bloycle shall be carried on one ticket. The bill will be pressed to final passage at the earliest opportunity during the week and if passed, which it is confidently asserted it will be, the measure will go to the Assembly, where it will be substituted for the Armstrong bill.
The Audett bake-shop bill, which provides

bill.

The Audett bake-shop bill, which provides stricter sanitary regulations in bake shops, is on the order of third reading in the Senate. The friends of the bill say that they intend to press it to final passage so that the bill as amended by the Senate may be sent over to the House and be passed there.

The second of the anti-coal trust bills is being reprinted and will be ready for final passage by the Senate during the week. The bill gives the Attorney-General power to examine officers of corporations and their books in order to discover whether a combination has been made to enhance the prices of necessaries of life.

The amendments to the State racing law proposed by the State Racing Commission is on the general orders calendar in the Senate. An attempt to advance the bill was made last Friday, and it was found there was considerable opposition to the amendments. The progressing of the bill will be sought during the week.

The most important matter to come up in the Assembly this week is the Pavey-Page New York City Compromise School bill, which has been set down as a special order for Tuesday. It is expected that a discussion similar to that which occurred in the upper House will occur when the bill comes up for consideration in the lower House. Various amendments will be submitted, principal among them being that of Mr. Davidson, which provides that the main propositions in the bill be submitted to a vote of the people before the measure becomes operative. Since the bill, as passed by the Senate meets with the approval of the Governor, it is said that it will pass the Assembly in the same form in which it passed the apper House.

One of the most interesting hearings of the session will be before the Assembly Cities Committee Thursday afternoon on the Austin bill, which provides that the Hongal of the people before the Assembly Cities Committee Thursday afternoon on the Austin bill, which provides that the Hongal of the people before the Assembly Cities Com-

session will be before the Assembly Cities Committee Thursday afternoon on the Austin bill which provides that the Hoard of Police Commissioners of New York city, instead of Chie Conlin, shall by majority vote make all transfers and assignments on the force. Commissioners Reosevelt, Grant, and Addrews favour the measure, while Commissioner Parker and Chief Coulin oppose it. Chairman Austin say that all the Commissioners will be present a

ne hearing.
On the same afternoon the Assembly Cities On the same afternoon the Assembly Cities Committee will give a hearing on Assemblyman Finn's bill, fixing the price of gas in New York city at a dollar a thousand feet. The Equitable Gas Light Company and the East River Gas Light Company of New York city have asked to be heard upon the measure.

The fore part of the week the McGraw bill, providing originally for making the barbers' will come up for final passage. The bill is now far different from the original form, for when it came up on second reading it was amended so that barbers in New York, Brooklyn, and Buf-falo can work until 1 P. M. on Sundays, and the barbers in other parts of the State until 11 A. M.

STOLE AN EASTER CAKE.

It Broke While Connor Was Trying to Climb a Fence, and He Was Arrested. James Connor, 26 years old, of 153 East Ewenty-third street, was held in \$300 bail for trial in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for having stolen a fancy Easter cake from Baker Bernard Campbell of 331 First avenue. On Saturday night Campbell made two Easter cakes, each as large as the cover of a butter tub. He covered the cakes with an elaborate white frosting, surmounted by candy lilies, and put them outside the rear window of his shop to cool. His five-year-old nephew, who greatly admired his uncle's handiwork, stationed binself near the window, where he could watch the

near the window, where he could watch the ceoling process.

About ten minutes after the baker had set out the cakes Connor sneaked into the back yard of the baker, and, not perceiving the watcher, picked up one of the cakes and started off with it. The child's acreams brought Campbell to the window in time to see the cake thier making frantic efforts to climb the rear fence with the Easter cake under one arm. During his efforts he dropped the latter, which was broken in a dozen pieces. Before Connor could escape from the yard the baker grabbed him and caused his arrest.

A GANG OF CROOKS NABBED.

Two Identified as the Mea Who Stole Abraham Meyers's Diamond Stod. Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau learned

few days ago that several crooks were making their headquarters in a flat in Thirty-second street, near Eighth avenue. He detailed several of his detectives to investigate, and on Saturday night they arrested four men. Two of these were identified yesterday by Abraham Meyers of 926 Lexington avenue as two of three thieves who robbed him of a \$100 diamond stud while he was riding on a fielt line car across Fifty-ninth street on March 18.

He caught James Bowman, alias Jimmy the Loon, who was the third man, at the time, and Howman was sentenced in the General Sessions on Friday to nine years and six months in the State prison. Those arrested on Saturday were: Charles Williams, William McGuinness, alias McCarthy, John Kelly, alias Young Irish, and William Clark, a Western crook. The first two were identified by Meyers as the men who had taken his pin. All were held in \$2,500 ball by Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville Police Court. robbed him of a \$300 diamond stud while he

The Rev. Dr. Stimson Not Going to Resign. An unusually large number of the members of the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle attended the morning service yesterday, anticipating that the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. spating that the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, would announce his resignation, as it had been reported that such an announcement would be made. Br. Stimson preached an impressive Easter sermon. After it he said that he had no intention of resigning.

"The story that I intended to resign was started in the West." he said. "An Associated Press despatch from Oakland, Cal., stated that an Oakland church had extended a call to me and that I had accepted. As a matter of fact. I have had no intention of leaving the Tabernacle. I expect to remain in New York and serve my people for many years yet."

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CHURCH FOR ARBITRATION.

CARDINALS GIBBONS, LOGUE, AND VAUGHAN MARE AN APPEAL.

They Want Their Pollowers to Strive for a Permanent Tribunal to Settle Disputes Between the English-speaking Paoples, BALTIMORE, April 5. Cardinal Gibbons has given to the United Press an appeal, signed by he American, Irish, and English Cardinals, in behalf of a permanent tribunal of arbitration among English-speaking races. The appeal is the result of a joint conference in which Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinal Logue, and Cardinal Vaughan have been engaged for quite some time.

Their conclusions are:
"We, the undersigned Cardinals, representatives of the Prince of Peace and of the Catholia Church in our respective countries, invite all who hear our voice to cooperate in the formation of a public opinion, which shall demand the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, as a rational substitute among the English speaking races for a resort to the bloody arbitrament of war. We are well aware that such a project is beset with practical difficulties. We believe that they will not prove to be insuperable if the desire to overcome them be genuine and general. Such a court existed for enturies, when the nations of Christendom were united in one faith. And have we not een nations appeal to that same court for its udgment in our own day?

"The establishment of a permanent tribunal, omposed, it may be, of trusted representatives of each sovereign nation, with power to nominate judges and umpires according to the nature of the differences that arise, and a common ac-ceptance of general principles defining and imiting the jurisdiction and subject matter of tuch a tribunal, would create new guarantees for peace that could not fail to influence the whole of Christendom. Such an international ourt of arbitration would form a second line of defence, to be called into requisition only after the ordinary resources of diplomacy had been exhausted. It would at least postpone the outreak of hostilities until reason and common sense had formally pronounced their last word. "This is a matter of which the constitution

and procedure must be settled by Governments. But as Governments are becoming more and more identified with the aspirations and moulded by the desires of the people, an appeal in the first instance must be addressed to the people. We do not hesitate on our part to lift up our united voice and proclaim to all who are accustomed to harken to our counsels that it is a sign of a divine influence at work in their midst when 'Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they be exercised. any more in war '(Isaiah, ii., 4); for it was written of a future time, 'Come ve and behold the work of the Lord, what wonders He hath done upon the earth, making wars to cease even to the end of the earth ' (Ps. 45, 9).

"Others may base their appeal upon motives which touch your worldly interests, your prosperity, your world-wide influence and authority in the affairs of men. The Catholic Church ecognizes the legitimate force of such motives in the natural order and bleese whatever tends to the real progress and elevation of the race. But our main ground of appeal rests upon the well-known character and will of the Prince of Peace, the living Founder, the Divine Head of Christendom. It was He who declared that love for the brotherhood is a second commandment like unto the first. It was He who announced to the people the praise and reward of those who seek after peace and pursue it. 'Blessed,' said He, 'are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God ' (Matte

"We therefore earnestly invite all to unite with us in pressing their convictions and desires upon their respective Governments by means of petitions and such other measures as

"JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, "Archbishop of Baltimore." MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE, 'Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Irelands "HERBERT CARDINAL VACORAN. "Archbishop of Westminster."

FOR BETTER TENEMENTS.

Superintendent of Public Bulldings Come stable Sends a Letter to the C. L. U. A letter was read at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday from Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of the Building Department, asking the union to protest against the Tenement House bill, which is now before the egislature. Mr. Constable says that this bill, if t became law, would bring about some of the worst features of the tenement bouse system of

worst features of the tenement bouse system of twenty years ago. Among other things he says the bill lessens the minimum size of windows in sleeping rooms, and does away with the requirement in the present law that such windows communicate with the open air.

A number of safeguards in case of fire or accident, which are features of the present law, are omitted, he says, in the new bill. The scoretary of the C. L. U. was directed to send a pretest against the bill to the Legislature.

Prof. E. R. R. Gould of Johns Hopkins University was introduced, and asked the cooperation of the C. L. U. in a plan for the erection of model tenements. He said that under the proposed clan a workingman could own his home on easy terms, as it was proposed to build the proposed plan a workingman could own in home on easy terms, as it was proposed to build cheap detached houses along the lines of rapid transit. These could be secured on the install-ment plan. He said that a number of wealthy people had interested themselves in the matter, A committee of five was appointed to cooperate with him.

TWO PROSPEROUS BATS. Likely to Be Evicted Very Soon from .

Two fat rats of unusual size and friskiness live in a song straw-lined home under a pile of stones within two feet of the sidewalk on the west side of the bridge station at Sands street. While the new station was being Brooklyn. constructed, much timber and iron was stored

constructed, much timber and from was stored on the soot. It is now nearly cleared up. Only a pile of stones remains.

During the day the rats remain under cover, and the crowds who cross the bridge during the rush hours do not see them. But at night the rats are out and scamering about. The bridge policemen on dog watch at the station expect to see the pile of stones removed in a tew days. A nighboring salion keeper has promised to be present with a terrier.

MR. BUNNER ON HIS WAY HOME. The Invalle Editor of Puck Both Cheerful and Hopeful,

Number, N. J., April 5. The latest news received here from H. C. Bunner is that he left an Francisco about it o'clock on Wednesday morning in company with Mrs. Bunner and W. Panner, a cous n. who went from New York to accompany them home. They are traveiling to accompany them home. They are traveling East as fast as Mr. Branner's condition permits. He hopes to reach. Noticy some time on Tuesday, A resident of this plane said to-day that he feared that the journey over the Rocky Mountains would prove so trying to Mr. Bunner that a rest would be necessary. A telegram duted twelve hours after the party started on their journey East says that the invalid is keeping up sconderfully, and that he is both cheerful and hopeful.

Transcontinental Traffic Agreement.

MILWAUKUE, April 5. Late yesterday afteranon the representatives of the transcontinene tal lines of the country came to an agreement and the Transcontinental Association, which and the Transcontinental Association, which has been defined alone #1802, was reorganized. H. H. Counties of Chicago was elected Chairman, and James Fuller of New York was made Fastern representative. The Rate Committee, which is now formulating a schedule of tariffs, is still in session. There is little doubt that as good as the new tariff is agreed upon a general advance in rates will follow.

Sent His Fist Trough Pinte Glass.

Thomas Wood, 34 years old, of 96 Orient ave-Thomas of City, went into John Ertles's saloon, in Jackson and Orient avenues, in that city, at 1:05 A. M. yesterday and called for a drink. He was drunk, and Erties refused to give him one. Wood became demonstrative and Erties put him out. On reaching the sidewalk Wood, in his anger, drove his fist through a plate glass window, breaking his right forearm and soverely cutting his hand. He was taken to the City

CARPET

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